Uncommon Appearance of Mackerel-Prospect of
the Crops-Inferior Quality of Spring Mickerel
Visit of Miss Dix and Mr. Orampton-Insane
Asylum-Chiect of Mr. Crampton's Visit-Halifax Merchants at Fault-Examination of the Seminary of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.
Since I last wrote, nothing of impertance has

ranspired in this locality, if we except a large influx of spring mackerel i to the bays and harbors in this arghborhood, which they have avoided these four years; and large quantities are being taken at St. Margaret's hay, Dover, Prospect, and other places around the coast. This, with the prospect of good grops, has given new life to the hardy fellows who inhabit our sea-coast, and draw from the deep in many cases, their sole means of subsistence. It is to be boped, however, that in any treaty that may be concluded, by which the Americans shall be permitted to participate in the in-shore fishery, it will be previded—and a corresponding provision should apcear on our statute book -that the early run of mackerel shall not be interfered with, as the fish at this season of the year are in inferior condition, and by no means a fit article of food. Besides, this early natoh interferes with their -pawning, and cannot but bave an injurious tendency.

Our o'ty has lately been visited by two distinguished

strangers Miss Dix, the American philanthropist, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washing To Miss Dix the people of Nova Sootia

strangers—Miss Dix, the American philanthropist, and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washingtom. To Miss Dix the people of Nova Socia come a deep debt of gratitude. By her was the necessity of providing a provincial asylum for lunatics first brought promittently to the notice of our government and Legislature in an address, dated Montgomery, Alabamas. December 10, 1849. From that time to the present the efforts of this noble-misded woman have been unceasing in the cause of the afflicted, and not without effect; for, by an act passed during the last session of our Legislature, provision has been made for the erection of an asylum, a stee has been fixed upon, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

Whilst America may have reason to be ashamed of the "fuss and feathers" made about Mrs. B. Slowe, the Black Swan, and other American Barnunites, by the aristocratic neodless of England, she may well be proud of possess in such an estimable character as Miss Dix whose name will be remembered with gratitude and veneration over the whole continent, for ages after the moths and butterflies of the Uncle Tom school will have been forgotten.

The visit of Mr. Crampton has created a vast deal of surmise and speculation among the wiseacres of Halifax. Divers causes are given; but none have het upon the right one—which I believe will be found to be chiefly his own pleasure, and, permaps, to confer with the A bural, at whose residence he is stopping, on the coarse to be pursued by the fleet engaged in protecting the fisheries during the present season. That the question of reciprocity has nothing to do with his visit, is obvious from the manner in which he very properly "sawed off" some few of our merchants, who with their characteristic impudence, wished to tender their advice to this excellency on that subject. Of the leading houses, forgetting that Nova Soota possesses a government representing the whole people, with a few others of the upp-r ten of Halifax, called together a meeting of their order, whom they designat

Although but a few years have elapsed since the Although but a few years have elapsed since the seminary in question was established, its fruits are already abundantly seen. The examination gave general satisfaction and at the close addresses were delivered by the Archbishop, who also distributed the prises. Mr. Little, M. P., of Newfoundland, and the Hon. Mr. McColly, of Haifax. The convent is a noble edifice, erected some two years since at a large cost, on a site immediately facing the southern front of the Horticultural Gardens, and, with its grounds, which are to be beautifully laid out, forms an ornament to the city, and reflects the highest credit on the community to whom they belong.

G.

HALIPAX, July 21, 1853. Mr. Crampton's Departure - Everybody in the dark, except the Admiral and Governor-Force engaged in protecting the Fisheries-Bazaar by Refuge Telegraphic Line from Newfoundland Miss Dix New Light Houses on the Nova Sectia Coast.

Mr. Crampton left on Saturday last for Washing ton. Of the result of his visit nothing is known. Residing at the Admiralty House, he associated with for others than the Admiral and Lieutenant Gover nor. During his stay, several large dinner part'es were given by Sir George Seymour and Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, at which the members of the Executive Council, the principal military and provincial officers, and several members of both branches of the Legislature met, and interchanged civilities with the

I see it asserted in several American newspan that vessels fitting out for the fisheries in the United States this season, are arming, with the determination of resisting the cruisers, and violating the treaty. This has caused some little disquietude among our folk, and should such be found to be the fact, I fea ald Bull will make short metre with them. The pisers this year are somewhat better prepared for ard work than they were last season, being fitted nt wholly by the Imperial authorities, having three times the number of hands, and as they are com-

manded by experienced naval officers, Jonathan had jetter look sharp.

The following force is at present actually engaged in the protection of the fisheries, under the orders of Vice Admiral Seymour:—The Vestal, 26, sail-frigate; Devastation, 6, steam sloop; Basilisk, 6, steam sloop; Argus, 6, steam sloop; Netley, 6, cutter; Rose, 2, hired steamer; Doris, 2, Canadian steamer; Dart, 2, hired schooner; Bonita, 2, hired schooner; Alice Bogers, 2, hired schooner; and Daring, 2, provincial cruiser. The appearance of the Basilisk on the northern coast of New Brunswick, had given much satisfaction in that direction, and after communicating with the shore she proceeded to the eastward. The macketel had already made their appearance in great abundance there, and large quantities were being taken with hook and time, which prevents the fish from bruising themselves while in the nets and seines, and there was every prospect of an abundant catch.

The 12th of July being the anniversary of the hat-

States from England in a week at farthest. Miss Dix has been visiting Newfoundland, from whence she returned in the steamer.

I had almost forgotten to mention that our government is engaged in building several new light houses on the coast, viz:—One on Pictou Island, some distance from the main land; one on Whitchead Island; one on Port Hood Island, Cape Breton; one at Putnico, near the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and one on Gull Rock, Ragged Islands, near Shelburne. The three first will be of material advantage to American vessels engaged about our coast—particularly those at Pictou island and Port Hood; and that near Ragged Islands to those passing between the United States and Europe.

G.

News from British Gulana. By the arrival of the bark Princeton, Capt. Seeley,

from Demarara, at this port, yesterday morning, we received files of the Royal Gazette, from Georgetown, dated down to the 14th inst. They do not contain any political news of importance.

The members of the Georgetown Town Council,

were devoting much attention to measures of local improvement, such as sewerage, drainage of corporate property, and a better system of market regula-

At a meeting of the Court of Policy, held upon the 14th inst., the stipendiary magistrates reported upon the conduct of the Chinese immigrants in their respective districts. The reports were on the whole, highly favorable to the Chinese, as a dooite and laborious class of immigrants. The papers were ordered to be published. A bill to guarantee the interest on a loan of £20,000 to the Railway Company, for the completion of the line to Mahaica, and a bill to give power to the Company to purchase and take possession of lands and tenements to enable them to complete the line, was passed at the same sitting.

Speaking of the weather and appearance of the crops, the Gazette of July 9th, says:—"Since last packet sailed we have had a continuation of rainy weather, but somewhat modified in its inclemency. Bright and hot sunshine takes the place as noon approaches of a rainy night and morning, quickening the chilled soil, and giving vigor to vegetation. The most promising hopes are now entertained of the year's crop—the fields everywhere surpassing expertation."

The same journal adds—"The general trade of the colony shows still anything but a healthy appearance. Imports of everything but a healthy appearance. 14th inst., the stipendiary magistrates reported upon

tation."

The same journal adds—"The general trade of the colony shows still anything but a healthy appearance. Imports of everything but provisions are steady, but demand does not appear to keep pace with the supply. There will, one of these days, no doubt, be a reaction, but it looms yet only at a distance. Country provisions are still scarce and dear, and the limited supply of salt fish makes us pay for that article as a luxury."

Two very extensive plantation fires had occurred; one on the west, and the other upon the east coast. In the first case, the manager being sick at the time, and under the influence of morphene, was nearly burned to death.

The remains of the late venerable Archdeacon Ligar, taken from the vault in which they had been temporarily placed in Barbados, arrived at Georgetown on the evening of the 12th instant, and were landed and placed in the Cathedral at an early hour time following morning. Upon Thursday, 14th inst., afternoon, they were conveyed to their last resting place in Bourda's walk, attended by a vast concourse of persons, emengst whom were a number of the clergy, and the immediate friends of the deceased.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE—ITS EFFECTS IN BRITISH

THE CUEAN SLAVE TRADE—ITS EFFECTS IN BEITISM GUIANA.

[From the Royal Garate, (George own.) July 14]

It appears as if scarcely a mad is now to reach us without bringing new accounts of a continuance of the enormity of slave trading. A short period has only clapsed since we had it on the authority of the House of Lords that one vessel had succeeded in landing eleven hundred slaves on the coast, or in some of the ports of Cuba. A very small proportion of whom only could be reclaimed by the British authorities. By the last mail the information has reached us that another cargo, numbering eight hundred, had been safely landed, and of course sold on the island. These are ascertained cases—the truth sublimed through every sort of obstacle, obstruction, and dissimulation. But if we reflect upon the fact also recently reported, that in one day a Bridsh cruiser caught two vessels leaving the harbor of the capital of Cuba (Havana) armed with all the implements necessary for this murderous traffic, we can come to no other conclusion than that the slave trade flourishes in that island with its pristine freshness and vitality.

It is useless to trust to treaties, it would appear, to put an end to this traffic. Except on the wide waters they cannot be enforced to the extent neces.

rishes in that island with its pristine freshness and vitality.

It is useless to trust to treaties, it would appear, to put an end to this traffic. Except on the wide waters, they cannot be enforced to the extent necessary to be useful. The trade is immensely profitable, and it is not to be supposed that Cuban officials, living in the low state of morality incident to a slave country, cannot wink in cases where a run takes place not immediately under the eye of the British consulate. On the other hand, a cordon of armed ships on the coast of Africa, or round the largest of the Antilles, can never be anything but partially successful. It might answer for a while where known barracoons only had to be guarded, or while it was supposed the places of debarkation were limited. But we are well aware that the trade is in the hands of clever Portuguese, men patient of fatigue, of great energy, and no little skill—appalled by do danger, if gain is in the way, and ably seconded by the black trader, to whom, or to his people, the wilderness is familiar. New outlets for the trade can easily be found on the sea board of one of the four grand divisions of the world. The facts approve this conclusion—Cuba is yet a great slave mart.

The consequences to us of a continuance of such a state of things are obvious enough, and there is no necessity for repeating an oft told tale. The spurt in the sugar market at the present time keeps us from viewing very earnestly the prospects of the future. Production has not kept pace with consumption, in consequence of the enormous stimulus applied to every article of necessity by the extraordinary growth of the Australian colonies. Cuba knows this as well as we do, and is making gigantic efforts to shut us from the market. Her machiaery equals ours in every particular, her command of capital is infinitely greater; while our Coolie or Chinaman, imported at enormous expense, working or not as he chooses, receiving bharal pay and extravagant allowances, can never compete with the African slave w

whatever their original cost, compelled at the whip's end to give continuous labor.

If we can put no faith in treaties, then, and war ships are a failure, how are we to be protected? Industry and soil will not avail us against slave competition, when the pressure of trade begins to be relaxed by increasing production. We have hitherto deprecated all leaning for assistance upon the home government; and had circumstances continued as we supposed them, we should rather have dropped the crutch and trusted to such energy and skill as we possessed. But in the face of a growing slave trade, which neither force nor diplomacy can put down, no alternative is left us; we shall be compelled to throw ourselves on the British nation and crave aid.

The best and most obvious way of serving us is somehow or other distasteful to the planter—that is, to get a share of the perliamentary loan for the purpose of drainage, and for the preparing land for cattle and implement labor. There is a strong indisposition to resort to other than the present mode of culture, experiment hitherto not having answered expectation so fully as to make people confident of success, even with such means as a share of the loan would afferd. This doubt it is difficult to combat; but to our mind there is no question that the ox and the plough would answer as well here as they do on the thorough-drained lands of Lancashire—lands a few years ago as swampy and unproductive as the abandoned front lands of the coast.

The only other method, immigration, if it must continue to be conducted in the same manner, will only go on increasing our difficulties, and adding to our already large debt. There are unquestionably, at this moment, signs of prosperity; but the impostume will one day burst, and let us take care that it does not burst to overwhelm us.

We throw out the the hints for the consideration of wiser heads. There cannot be a question that the times assume a perilous aspect for us.

On the 8th June, at Clirton, John Dewnie, Esq., late First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in British

sish from bruising themselves while in the nets and selese, and there was every prospect of an abundant catch.

The 12th of July being the anniversary of the bat the of the Boyne, the tables were fairly turned upon the orangemen, as there was held a grand bagain, ander the anspices of the Sisters of Charity, which order was established here by the archbishop of Hallian, some four or five years back. The proceeds of the began, being intended in aid of the Orphan Asylum, in connection with those venerable ladies, gave to it additional interest. The selling was continued for two days, the articles on sale being of the most superb and splendid description. At the close of the proceedings it was ascertained that a same exceeding three thousand dollars had been realized. Would that it were treble that amount, for well does the intended object for which it was raised deserve it. Already, with the small means at their command, have these noble Christian hadies, afteen children, destitute of parents nod friends, under their charge and keeping.

Tobserve, by the journals of our Assembly, that that bedy, at its last session, directed an examination of the harbors of refuge in the stream of the harbors of refuge in the stream of the comment and the command, have the movement as harbors of refuge in the stream of the party, stream of the comment of the party of the service, I presume, will be performed by the course of the evening they returned to the tavern market out by Mr. Based on the harbors of refuge in the situation of the party, state of the party and the proceeding three children, destinate of the party and the proceeding the course of the evening they returned to the tavern and as we are informed, gave th

onal news from the South Pacific

ry of the speech delivered by President Monts to the Congress of Chile, upon the opening of the ses-sion, on June 1. We give our readers to-day a few more extracts from that document. The President mentioned the final adjustment of the difficulties beween Ecuador and Peru:-

mentioned the final adjustment of the difficulties between Ecusedor and Peru:—

That the Peruvian government had placed two million deliars at the disposal of Chile for the amortization of the six per cent debt.

His policy to be that of peace, to be on friendly terms with the sister republics, and at the same time to preserve the tranquility of the continent in carrying out which he had sent a legation to Bolivia, and would continue to use his most assiduous efforts for the re-establishment of peace between those States.

The establishment of peace between those States. The establishment of peace and order throughout the country, and the pleasure he consequently feels in again placing at the disposal of the Chambers those extraordinary powers with which he had been invested in September last.

The restoration of tranquillity, which had enabled government to devote itself to the real reforms which were necessary to the progress of the republic, and remedy any abuses which existed in the various branches of the administration.

The better organization of police in various cities. The increased celerity of the mails, and more frequent communication. The reduction on postage of letters will come into force on the lat of July.

The introduction of postage stamps.

The grant of two thousand dillars towards the electric telegraph between Valparaiso and Santiago.

The payment by government of \$100,000 in liquidation for the first quota of its subscription towards the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway, which had been drawn from the public moneys; but after the amortization of the Peruvian debt of two million dollars, the other would be taken from, the funds, which are by law devoted to this work.

The proposed line of railroad between Coquimbo and Serena had not as yet been surveyed, owing to the want of an engineer, but who had already arrived from the United States, to commence the work.

The importation of Sisters of Charity from France.

The establishment of bublic dispensaries.

The establishment of a lunatic asylum

Sevoral sums appropriated in the estimate had been distributed for the erection and completion of churches.

Schools had been established in various parts, and the dotation of others had been augmented.

The reform of the laws, passed 20th of October last, fixing the export duties on bullion and ores.

Port Manso, in the department lilapel, had been opened, and the construction of moles in several ports had been permitted.

The pilot dues in the port of Constitucion had been abolished, and a fixed rate established for all vessels towed out and in by the government steamer Matle.

The President then closed his speech, stating that his tour through the southern provinces had been made with a view to convince a misself of the necessities of each locality, to be better enabled to propose and adopt such measures as would compibute to their further welfare.

BOLIVIA AND PRRU.

The latest advices from Bolivia and Peru are to the following effect:—The commencement of hostilities between Peru and Bolivia is drawing nearer every day, and war is inevitable. The government had demanded the following satisfaction and redress for the insults received by their Charge d'Affaires in La Paz, and his recall with all the honors due to his situation:—The withdrawal of the inferior money and a cessation of importation of the same into Peru. The cabinet of Sucre has refused to comply with any of these demands, alleging that the late decrees is sued by Peru, and measures taken, had annulled the treaty of Arequipa regarding the coinage of money in Bolivia, and that the government will not admit nor give satisfaction to the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires.

The Peruvian government has therefore taken the necessary steps to commence hostilities, and every thing is kept in readiness to commence the war as

recessery steps to commence hostilities, and every thing is kept in readiness to commence the war as soon as definite orders have been received from Lima. The justness of the cause has caused a strong feel-ing in favor of war, and the government has a suffi-cient force, perfectly organized, and well disciplined, at their command.

cient force, perfectly organized, and well disciplined, at their command.

It is, however, believed that before long the Boli-vians will open their eyes, and will not attempt to venture an engagement with so superior a power, but offer such terms as will satisfy Peru and re-establish the friendly relations between the two countries.

establish the friendly relations between the two countries.

It is supposed by some that the whole may end with the fall of Helzu, whe, it is said, has prepared for such an event, in sending \$200 000 to the Argentine Provinces, across the Andes, where he intends to seek an asylum after his fall.

The Minister of Peru, at Rome, has requested the different sculptors of the Roman Empire to send in models for an equestrian statue of Bolivar. The price of the statue is fixed at 20,000 Roman crowns, (upwards of £4,900), and 12,000 crowns each for twelve copies of it.

In Copiago, says a correspondent, the only topics of conversation turn on mines and mining operations. In the streets, in society, in the theatre, mines and miners again are the words most frequently heard. Neither the President's message nor any other political news is listened to.

Flour and other alimentaries have risen considerably, but the scarcity of small silver coin is still

rably, but the scarcity of small silver coin is still felt. Business is represented to be in a healthy condition, and the construction of the railroad from Caldera to Tres Puntos promises to give still more impulse to commerce, and forward the prosperity of the province.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We copy the following from the Valparaiso Mercantil

We copy the following from the Valparaiso Mercantile Reporter:

Valparaiso, June 15, 1853.

The sisgnation usual at this season of the year, still pervades almost every branch of commerce, and in fact cannot be empected to be dispelled before the end of July, when the commencement of spring demand gene rally begins to animate the market. The few sales effected have been put ely for local and Santiago consumption, consisting chiefly of a few stray articles required by retillers to suc their assortments. We hear of some sales of prints, ex recentarrivals, and a lot of American do meatics, which have been taken on speculation in anticipation of their taking value when the spring demand sets in The transactions is American goods have been somewhat were active, and sales ex Lobponicance and Harriet Erving continue to be made. Narrow connection and imperials are in command, but its difficult for holders to obtain higher prices. Sales, heaven, nave been effected at the following rates:—Wicking bought up by two parties at \$22,100 bases comaburgs sold at 11c; 28 fach domestics, 7c; desima, 11c; York stripes. 11 to 11/5c; coston flannel, 11/5c; te 12c; bed ticks 10/5c; to 12c. The demand for American rough goods remains steady, though the market has been supplied, selse, at a moderate scale continue to be made ex ladeping each of the miliers. A parcel of 4 000 obls. American, sold to arrive at 38, being rejected by the purchaser on account of the miliers. A parcel of 4 000 obls. American, sold to arrive at 38, being rejected by the purchaser on account of the miliers. A parcel of 4 000 obls. American, sold to arrive at 38, being rejected by the purchaser on account of the miliers. A parcel of 4 000 obls.

Silver.—The steamer Bogota brought 12,000 marks.
Silver.—The steamer Bogota brought 12,000 marks.
Few sales have been made at \$7 9 ris.; the remainder is
for the mint in Santiago.

Lemmer—American scarce. 66,000 feet, recent arrivals,
have been placed at \$70 per million feet, oak and pine.
Baltic worth \$58 to \$60.

FEMOUTES.—The want of tomage is still very great, and
suitable versels find ready employment. After the arrival
of the steamer freights to England have advanced about
10 per cent, at which we bear a number of versels will be
taken up in the course of the day. The British bark Perusna has been shartered at £4 10 from Caldera to Liverpool direct.

Hall. Storms in New York.—The Observer, at Morrisville, gives the details of a destructive storm of hall, which passed over a portion of Madison county on the 19th ult. The sweep of the storm was about a mile wide, and two or three miles long. In the centre of the space over which the storm swept, the hall, of all sizes, laid upon the ground ankle deep, the surface of the earth appearing as it does in winter after a fall of snow. Boulders of congaled balistones weighing six pounds and upwards, were picked up, and exhibited in Madison village. The crops, of course, were literally destroyed. A sterm of like character and equal severity passed over Onendaga and Semeca counties. Many farmers rate their losses at from \$500 to \$800. A severe hall storm was also experienced in the southern towns of Caynga county, on Wednesday. Whole fields of cardia were out up and destroyed, In Scipio, Col. Lyon had his crops destroyed, damaging him to the amount of \$1,500. Mr. Leonard Searing had his crop of barley all destroyed, and many others within the range of the storm were more or less damaged. It is stated that the hall was piled up in bushels by the side of fences, and to many places was over shoes. The force of the hall storm out everything of the the side of fences, and in many places was over shoes. The force of the hail storm cut everything of the grain kind all to places within its range.

LOWELL CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.—The first year of the City Liquor Agency, says the Lowell Courser, expired on the 21st inst. The receipts and expenditures, and the stock on hand, are officially stated as follows:—

Expenditures. \$10,019 37 Receipts. 9,985 03

Amount of expenditures over receipts...

Amount of stock on hand \$901 35 If we deduct from the expenditures \$1,800 for malaries and fixtures, we find the amount received for biguous sold \$3,136 05.

General Again in The Fig.

Col. Benton Again in The Fig.

General July 26, 1855.

General Lines — I could you a letter just received from Succrintendent Beale, on his way to his superintendency in California, and which shows that he had made half the distance in twenty days from the frontier of Missouri, and that himself and party were ready to enter upon the other naimals rereshed and themselves in good heart. He took three days, while his mules were luxuriating in that former paradise of wild horses. El Valle de San Luis, tride three hundred miles, going and coming, to put letters into the Santa Fe post office for his family and friends, and to find a guide in place of Leroux, who had been left sick at a ps to n the Arkansas. The Timpa creek, at the mouth of which Besle and his party crossed the Arkansas, is just above Bent's Fort, in west longitude about 103; and north latitude 38, and is one of eight small rivers or creeks coming from the southwest, and is one of the eight streams, contding from Purgatione to Wet Mountain Valley creek, which fall into the Arkansas on that side. drawing their waters from show-capped mountains, and fertillaing a broad space, rich in goil, wood and grass; good for cattle, lidian corn, and vegetables, all of which have been raised at the pueblos, and where there are as well beaten wigon roads as in the frontier counties of our States. So that, to the extent of one half the distance on the central route, and on nearly a straight line, there is the best country of any of equal extent that my geographical knowledge embraces, for settlement, and roads of all kinds, for footmen, horsemen, wagons, carriages, steam cars, and anything else that can be invented to go upon land.

Hun rifeno, pronounced Wer-fun-e, a Spanish word signifying an abrupt, perpendicular hill or mountain, or face or end of a hill or mountain.

The valley of San Luis, one hundred miles long by fifty or sixty broad, and at the head of the Del Norte.

Fort Massachusetts, a new fort, established two years ago at the

to India." Respectfully, &c. Thomas H. Benton.

Santa Fz., (N. M.,) June 9, 1853.

My Dear Siz.—I shall write but a hurried letter. Harris Heap is keeping a minute journal. I arrived at Fort Massachusetts on the twentieth day from West Port; rested en route two days and a half. I came here to hunt up a guide and to ensure my letters reaching home. I came from the Fort in little over a day and a half, and shall moust my horse to return in the same time as soon as this letter is finished. It is a hundred and fifty miles. The three days' rest will do my mules great good, as the grass in the walley of San Luis is very fine. I came up the Arkansas to the mouth of the Timpa, crossed it, and struck diagonally over to the Huerfano. The Huerfano is the finest stream in all that region; the bottom and hills full of the finest grass, and wood abundant. There is much more of both than on the Arkansas. The plain between the Timpa and Huerfano is filled with fine grass, and game abounds on it. We have not esten a single meal without game since. leaving up to this time.

I struck the Huerfano a few miles above its mouth and made frequent and beautiful camps upon it. About twenty miles from the mouth the river makes a canon. This is easily avoided by an easy road, by which you leave the river and do not come to it again for some fifteen miles. When you come upon it again, you see at about twelve miles distance on the river, the Huerfano Butte, a curious pillar, sugar-loaf in shape, of solid rock, and about three hundred feet in height. The road all along the river is very level. The Pass Sangre de Christo is an excellent one, though there is one about a mile or probably three miles higher up, (north.) very much lower, but sandy soil. Both are good. The valley of San Luis is the best land I have seen in New Mexico, and I have seen the whole of it. You know its size, and I have only to say that I believe on an average there is a stream of water for every two miles throughout the entire length of the valley. It is rapidly settlin Santa FE, (N. M.,) June 9, 1853.

Boute to the Pacific

Route to the Pacific.

LETTER FROM MAJOR STEVENS.

We have been favored with the following private letter from Major Stevens, who is conducting the survey of the northern route to the Pacific ocean:—CAMP NEAR LIGHTNING LAKE, June 19, 1853.

We are now over one hundred and fifty miles from our starting place, Camp Pierce, which was named in honor of the President, and is beautifully situated on Lake Amela, about ten miles northwest of St. Paul, and over three from Fort Snelling. My force is well organized, and my means of transportation as effectual as I need. I teel highly encouraged, thus far, at the result of our labors, and my preparations, I think, are a good guarantee of success.

Of the objects of the expedition you are well aware. As for myself, my mind is unprepared in regard to fixing any particular line of road for the great interoceanic railroad communication. My determination is to collect facts, learn the geography and topography of the country over which we pass, and develop the resources of this hitherto unknown region. Should a good line for a railroad be found, connecting the head waters of the Mississippi and Puget's Sound, I trust the day will not be far distant when the railroad will be built.

After a careful study of this question, I have come to the conclusion that if the routes be practicable, two roads must at an early date be built—one connecting San Francisco with the Gulf and Central States, and the other Puget's Sound with the valley of the St. Lawrence. I have no doubt as to the practicability of the southern line, and I trust no delay will occur in commencing it.

When I sonsider the growing importance of our Pacific possessions, the rapid concentration of the commerce of China, Japan, and the Indies on that

When I sonsider the growing importance or our Pacific possessions, the rapid concentration of the commerce of China, Japan, and the Indies on that coast making our country the centre of the commerce of the world, I cannot but be convinced that two great roads will prove insufficient to supply its wants, and that we shall need three and probably nore reads.

But, apart from the railroad survey proposed, other

But, apart from the railroad survey proposed, other great advantages will flow from this expedition. I have made it a special point of interest to secure the triendship of the Blackfeet Indians, through whose country we are to pass. To do this, I have engaged the services of Alexander Culbertson, Eaq., whom I have appointed, by authority of the Indian Bureau, a special agent. He has lived among the Blackfeet for ever twenty years, knows every adult male of that tribe, and posesses unbounded influence over them. I made his acquaintance at St. Louis, and found him to be a steady, intelligent, and reliable man. He joins the expedition at Fort Union, which I expect to reach about the 15th of July, and accompanies me to the base of the Rocky Mountains. By means of expresses sent by Mr. C. brough the country, a council will be convened at Fort Benton, about four hundred miles west of Fort Union. This distance has a good wagon road the whole way, and over it the For Company's heavily laden wagons make the journey in twenty days. For myself, I expect to be in the territory in the early days of September. I presume this will be the last opportunity of sending letters back until our arrival in the territory of Washington. I am very truly yours,

ISAAC J. STEVENS.

Singular Railbead Accident.—Coroner Morse

Singular Railboad Accident.—Coroner Morse held an isquest this morning on the body of a respectable German woman, widow, as the papers found upon her tended to show, of Conrad Smith, who came to her death under the following circumstances:—She arrived in town by the Central Railroad line last evening, and left her luggage in the baggage car. This morning she went to the depot just as the rain commenced, and to avoid getting wet, crept under one of the cars standing on a side switch, and commenced knitting. She was seen when first going under, by a German baggage master, who cautioned her away. It appears, however, that she remained in her dangerous position. After she had been there some time, entirely out of sight of the officers of the road, a few cars were sent down the switch, and struck the baggage cars, under one of which the woman was seated, sending them along the rails. The woman, finding the cars in motion, endeavored to cras if from under, when she was caught by the wheels and run over. Her legs, arms and head were terriby strubou, causing intantances. SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Coroner Morse tiend were terribly ermbes, causing ins

fell, and Sucker won early.

Sweepstake of \$20 each, to which was added \$50; open to all horses, catch weight, mile heats—wisner to be claimed for \$100, in the usual manner.

 Mr. Intramboise's Conserva ive
 1

 Mr. Gillam's Beile Casadlence
 2

 Time, 1:59-2:02.
 2

The Secretary of War and the Regular Army.

A Washington correspondent of the Mobile
Register has the following relation of a scene between the Secretary of War, Con. Davis, and a Register has the following relation of a scene between the Secretary of War. Gen. Davis, and a "colonel in the regular army." It argues favorably, if true, for the "privates of the regular army."—

The officer in question was a colonel, whose regiment is stationed near Newport, Rhode Island. "Well, General," says the Colonel to the Secretary, "I have received your order, commanding me to leave the hotel at Newport, and take up my quarters with the regiment at the barracks." "I am glad to hear it," replied General Davis. "I hope the order will subject you to no inconvenience." "No inconvenience, indeed "replied the Colonel, quite indignantly; "why, sir, the place is a living tomb of misery and unhealthiness. I couldn't endure the place a month. This has been known to my superiors in command, including the late Secretary of War; and I have been permitted to remain at New port, where I am comfortably situated. I have not been necessarily negligent of my duty, as your order seems to imply. I am a soldier, sir, and know my duty."

"Ah, indeed," calmly rejoined the Secretary, "you have been living in ease and splendor, while the poor soldiers have been cooped up in a "living"

"Ah, indeed," calmly rejoined the Secretary, "you have been living in ease and splendor, while the poor soldiers have been cooped up in a 'living tomb of misery and unhealthiness;' you couldn't endure the place a month; you are a soldier, and know your duty. Now, sir, I, too, am a soldier, and I know it to be the first duty of an officer to look after the welfare and comfort of those under his command. I have held office in the army, and always considered it my duty to partake of the harships as well as the glories of my companions in arms. If, therefore, the burracks near Newport are fit for your regiment to live in, I presume they are fit for you. If they be as you represent them, you have certainly been negligent in not reporting the fact to this department, so that the soldiers could have been removed from that 'living tomb of misery and unhealthiness.' And until you make such a report I shall make no change in the order of which you complain."

The Colonel, in a perfect rage, departed uncere-moniously at this stage of the interview. The pro-bability is that the next time he makes a pligrimage to the War Department, to plead for his own ease and comfor; he will bring with him some kind words in behalf of the poor soldlers.

in behalf of the poor soldlers.

A NEW YORK MECHANIC.—Wm. H. Webb, Esq., said to be the most eminent ship builder of New York, went passenger in the steamer Pacific, which left New York on Saturday for Liverpool. Though not yet forty years of age, he has built between sixty and seventy sail of large vessels, ranging from 500 to 2,300 tons. He built the magnificent clipper ship Challenge, of 2,100 tons, the most perfect, in her outfit and design, of any vessel belonging to New York. When in London, she was the wonder and admiration of all who saw her, and so much was she spoken of, that the British Admiralty sent their dock yard naval architects to copy her lines. We are glad to see our eminent mechanics visiting the Old World. Although our progress in naval architecture has placed us first in point of speed, yet there are many new inventions among our rivals across the water that are worthy of notice. It seems strange that the New York press should allow so distinguished a gentleman to leave without some notice of the fact. If he had been a noisy demagogue, his fame would have been heralded in large type; but he is only a quiet mechanic; and although his works have reflected honor on our common country, yet he has never made a noise, and therefore, we suppose, is not considered worthy of notice by the press of the port he has done so much to honor. We once enloyed the honor of an hour's conversation with him, and were favorably impressed with the extent and depth of his mechanical attainments. Whether our New York friends think so or not, we believe him to be a truly great man, and an honor to America.—Boston Allas, July 25.

Dietressing Accurrent—Two Young Ladies

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT-TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—On the 25th ult., about sun down, two young women, Lodiska Miller, aged twenty years, and her sister, aged fourteen, daughters of Mr. Cornelius Miller, who resides on the west side of the river, about two miles below the village, having crossed the river in a small boat, were returning, and when within about three rods of the shore, the eldest fell into the river, and in endeavoring to resome her the other also fell operinged and before here cash. tell into the river, and in endeavoring to resone her the other also fell overhoard, and before help could reach them they were drowned.—Fullon Pairset.

The Cuban Janta vs. The Commercial Advec-

TO THE MOITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Commercial Advertiser, in copying the cor-respondence of Arista, published in the Herald of Wednesday, and in its investigation of its origin, has brought the Cuban Junta into the question in the most strange and singular manner. Although the Junta has not had the least share in such correspondence, it has pleased the Commercial to make it an object of comparison with other sources of forgery and misrepresentations, by gratuitously attribu to it previous publications of false manifestoes.

You will permit us, sir, to answer that charge and to dencunce it through the columns of your paper as a wilful calumny of the Commercial the more unjustifiable, as none of its editors or per-sons connected in its publication did ever receive the slightest provocation or injury from either the Junta

or any of its members.

We challenge the Commercial Advertiser to produce any manifestoes, or documents, or statement, published by, or obtained from the Caban Janta or

duce any manifestoes, or documents, or statement, published by, or obtained from the Caban Janta or any of its members, which could be qualified as forgery, falschood or misrepresentation against the Spanish government, or any of their employes, friends or sycophants.

We wish the Commercial Advertiser to understand that the persons who compose the Caban Junta know how to appreciate the character of gentlemen, and of patriots too well, and devoted to the cause of their country, to employ in her defence other than lawful and worthy means, as becomes the cause of justice and liberty, in such a language as will command respect even from our enemies, and will enlist the sympathies of an enlightened community of freemen.

We respect the party to which the Commercial Advertiser belongs in this republic, and only to its editors do we attribute the unfriendly feelings they have always shown towards the independence and liberty of our country, by the only possible means of obtaining them, namely: by a political revolution. But if it pleases the editors of the Commercial and other such papers to ally themselves with the O-ario de la Marina and others quadem pus furis, to serve the cause of unexampled corruption and tyranny esphished in Cuba, that is no reason why they should tather upon others the forgeries and falsehoods that have their origin in the government of the island, and their unscruptions servants, as is the case with the correspendence of Arista in question, as can be found by reading the Durio de la Marina of the 11th May.

The justice of the cause of Cuba, and the interest which this country in particular has in the preservation of the island, and her inhabitants, are too binding and too conspicuous to need forgeries and falsehoods to be defended, and to ensure the triumph from all sorts of enemies. Cuba and the Cubans are well satisfied with the sympathies they have met with in the people of the United States, and in every freeman; and we leave the Commercial Advertiser, and the host of supporters of the S

American Gentus. THE RECENT STEAMBOAT LAW -- A NEW LIVE PRESERVES. Mr. Nathan Thompson, of Williamsburg, a very perse-Mr. Nathan Thumpson, of Williamsburg, a very persevering inventor and talested patentee, has perfected a new and simple article to be used on brand of steamers, ships, &c., for the preservation of life in cases of fire, collision, or other absuming accidents at sea. He calls it "The Nautical Life Bucket," and exhibited a flui-hed model of one for inspection yesterday. It is made of galvanized sheet iron on the outside, and the inner part is

lined with a plate of the same material, having the in-teratices firmly and securely filled with cork wood, so as to advantages which Mr. Thempson seeks to realize, are the furnishing of a cheap busket, which can be used on deak furnishing of a cheap busket, which can be used on deak to carry water in case of fire, and the production, at the same time, of an article capable of preserving the lives of two persons is case the flames or the catasity should force them to jump everboard. The plan seems very feasible, and the bucket has an advantage over other ille preservers in not being spoiled by perfectation, &c. Some Western travellers lok upon it with much favor, and we would recommed an inspection by captains of steembeats agents of companies, and others interested is earlying out the new law. Mr. T. has taken measures to secure a patent.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending July 26, 1858, and

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending July 26, 1853, and bearing date July 26, 1853:—
Cyrus C. Bisbee, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in shower bath tables.
Richard C. Bristol, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in rotary steam engines.
William V. Burton, of Orange, Ohio.—For improvement in ploughs.
F. B. Hunt, of Westfield, Ind.—For improvement in mills for gringing apples and other substances.

in mills for grinding apples and other substances.

David A. James, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in processes for making glue.

Owen Redmond, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in lamps.

Milton Satterlie, of Louisa, Ill.—For improvement in seed-planters.
William M. Warren, of Watertown, Conn.—For

mprovement in railroad-car seats. Ezra R. Benton, of Cleveland, Ohio.—For improve-ment in bran-dusters. Jacob H. Carothers, of Davidsburgh, Pa.—For Jacob H. Carothers, of Davidsburgh, Pa.—For improvement in corn-planters.

Sylvester Davis, of Claremont, N. H.—For improvement in bee-hives.

Ziba Durkee, of Alden, N. Y.—For improvement in the beaters of smut-machines.

F. O. Deschamps, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in omnibus lanterns.

John A. Elder, of Westbrook, Me.—For improvement in covering the backs of books.

Daniel B. Hinman, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in dying yarn particolored.

Levi Pitman, of Tom's Brook, Va.—For improved plotting theodolyte.

Jackson A. Rapp and Edward S. Wright, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in straining saws by compressed air.

compressed air.
Frederick G. Vettercke, of New York, N. Y.—For mprovement in dying compounds.

Henry Lee Norris, of New York, N. Y., assignor to Samuel T. Armstrong, of same place.—For improvement in preserving Indiarabber in the liquid state. Dated July 26, 1853. Patented in England Pebruary 24, 1853. Patented in France March 13, 1853.

Josiah Warren, of Harmony township, Ind., assignor to Leonardo Westbrook, of New York, N.Y.
—Improvement in composition for stereotype plates.
Patented April 25, 1846. Reissued July 25, 1863.

Julius E. Merriman, of Meriden, Conn.—For design for a sewing-bird.

Elihu Smith, of Albany, N. Y.—For design for a

Elihu Smith, of Albany, N. Y.—For design for a parlor stove.

Hosea H. Huntley, of Gincinnati, Ohio, assignor to Daniel F. Goodhue, of same place.—For design for a stove.

Hosea H. Huntley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor of Daniel F. Goodhue, of same place.—For design for a cooking stove.

Thomas Barry, of New York, N. Y., assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for a cooking stove.

Reuben H. N. Bates, of Providence, R. L. assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for a cooking range.

design for a cooking range.

The California Transpyr.—The Baltimore Sum of the 27th ult. says:—We gave yesterday the particulars of a most horrible tragedy at Sacramento, n which both perpetrator and victims were stated to be Baltimoreans. It is true that they all were rom this city, and formerly resided in Old Town, where do now the parents of cach. Joseph M. Strible is the raurderer and would-be suicide's name; his victims, other than himself, being his brother, Henry S. Strible, and the latter's wife. Agnes Strible. The latter was the only one dead at the last accounts, though Henry, her husband, having his head nearly split open, was not expected to survive, while the brother, Joseph, who had cut his own throat, it was thought would recover. The news of this terrible affair, coming suddenly as it did upon the parents and relatives of the parties in this city, was of course a most distressing shock to their feelings. The aged father of the Stribles resides at the correr of Orleans and Alsquith streets, and is much respected in that section and among those who know him. His son Henry, we learn, went to California about three years ago, marrying his now murdered wife, where maiden name was Agnes McLane, just previous to starting. She followed him to California with the brother, Joseph, one year ago in June last. Up to the time when last heard from by their friends, the parties are represented as baving been living happily together at Sacramento, and Henry, who took out some \$1,000 worth of articles in his line of business as a tinter, when he first went to California, was understood to be doing a prosperous and thriving trade, as the reward of his industry and sobriety. That every fact, exciting the malice and envy of his brother, appears to have led to this double morder and attempted suicide.

The Condenned Cell—David Jewell was vi-

The Condemned Crit.—David Jewell was visited in his cell on Saturday, by his father, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Doughass. He is still, we are informed, unmanned by the prospect of the horrible death before he m, since he says that it will kill his wife and mether. During the day, however, the ceasolations of religion appeared to take effect on him, and he spoke in a more cheerful strain. He voluntarily surrendered his razor and a knife and fork which he had in his cell, to Sheriff Magilt, shouly after the reception of the death warrant.—Pitteling Kunnel, July 25.